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CONDUCTIVE MEMBER AND PROCESS OF PRODUCING THE SAME

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member in which an electrically conductive film is formed from a liquid phase, specifically, an electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive metal member or the like capable of being used in wirings and terminals and an electrically conductive member such as an organic semiconductor element having excellent electrical conductivity, and an electrically conductive member obtained by this method.

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Background Art

The vacuum processes such as, for example, the vacuum deposition method, the chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method, the sputtering method and the like have hitherto been adopted as methods of forming various functional films (thin films such as an electrically conductive film and an insulating film) in electronic devices such as semiconductor devices. Because it is necessary to form a vacuum in these processes, equipment becomes large in size and this often provides complicatedness. Therefore, there is a need for a simpler high-performance

process for forming thin films.

Furthermore, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2001-234356 discloses a method by which a colloidal layer is formed on a substrate, and an 5 electrically conductive film excellent in electrical conductivity is produced on the colloidal layer by irradiation with energy rays that provide a larger absorption intensity in the colloidal layer than in the substrate. An embodiment of the method involves 10 adding an aqueous solution of silver colloids on a glass substrate and applying the solution by the spin-coating method. However, according to an examination by the present inventors, the adhesion between an electrically conductive film that is first 15 obtained and the substrate is not sufficient and the inventors have recognized that in consideration of device applications of the electrically conductive film, it is necessary to improve the adhesion between the electrically conductive layer and the substrate. 20 Also, the same official gazette describes that a colloidal solution is applied to a substrate by use of an inkjet recording head. However, according to an examination by the present inventors, it was very difficult to form fine electrically conductive 25 patters on a substrate by using the technique described in this official gazette.

Therefore, the object of the present invention

is to provide a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member having a film (thin film) with good properties by a simple apparatus and process and an electrically conductive member having
5 a film with good properties.

Disclosure of the Invention

The above-described object is achieved by the present invention, which will be described below.

10 That is, the invention provides a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive film on a surface of a substrate, which is characterized in that the method includes (i) the step of forming a layer
15 containing a colloid on a porous surface of a substrate having at least the porous surface by applying a colloidal solution and (ii) the step of forming an electrically conductive layer by drying the layer containing the colloid.

20 In the invention described above, it is preferred that the colloid be a metal colloid, that the metal be silver, gold, platinum or palladium, that the method includes the step of forming a layer containing the colloid by applying the colloidal solution to the porous surface by the spin-coating method, that the method includes the step of forming a layer containing the colloid on the porous surface

in a position-selective manner, that a layer containing the colloid be formed in a position-selective manner by applying the colloidal solution to the porous surface by the inkjet method, and that
5 vicinities of the porous surface, including the surface, have a pseudobehmite structure.

In the invention described above, there is provided a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member, which is characterized in that the
10 following condition is satisfied when it is assumed that an average particle diameter of the metal colloid is ϕ_1 ave and that an average pore diameter of the porous surface is ϕ_2 ave:

$$\phi_1 \text{ ave} \geq \phi_2 \text{ ave.}$$

15 Also, the invention provides an electrically conductive member manufactured by a method of the invention, i.e., an electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive film on a porous surface of a substrate, which is characterized in
20 that the electrically conductive film is a dried film of a wet applied film containing colloidal particles, and the electrically conductive member in the electrically conductive member may have portions in contact with an organic semiconductor.

25 The present inventors have recognized that the above-described problem can be solved by the following measures:

- 1: By applying, absorbing and drying a metal colloidal solution, an organic substance that is originally present in the periphery of metal colloidal particles is removed, whereby a metal 5 particle-metal particle contact is formed.
- 2: By providing a porous absorption layer on a substrate, the holding of metal colloidal particles is ensured and a highly fine pattern is formed.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows how an organic substance adheres to the periphery of a metal colloidal particle;

Fig. 2 shows how a metal colloidal solution is applied to a porous surface;

15 Fig. 3 shows how an organic substance and a medium are removed;

Fig. 4 shows an electric circuit pattern;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of electrodes A and B in Fig. 4 taken along segment ab;

20 Fig. 6 shows metal colloidal particles after drying by an oven;

Fig. 7 shows a field effect transistor (FET);

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along segment ab of Fig. 7;

25 Fig. 9 shows metal colloidal particles after drying by an oven;

Fig. 10 shows a drawing of an FET; and

Fig. 11 shows results of measurement of static characteristics of an FET.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

5 The present invention will be described in further detail below by giving a preferred mode for carrying out the invention.
(Method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member)

10 A method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member according to the invention will be described in detail below. A method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member according to the invention includes the process of forming a layer containing a colloid by applying a colloidal solution to a porous surface of a substrate, which is followed by forming an electrically conductive member by drying the layer containing the colloid. According to this method, an electrically conductive member having a film with good electrical conductivity can be obtained without using large-size equipment and complicated processes. And in the invention, an electrically conductive member that is excellent particularly in electrical conductivity and has an electrically conductive film of fine patterns can be manufactured at low cost particularly by using a metal colloid as the above-described colloid.

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An example of a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member that involves using a solution of the above-described metal colloid will be described below as a preferred mode for carrying out

5 a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member according to the invention. In a metal colloidal solution, generally, an organic substance 2 adheres to the periphery of a metal colloidal particle 1 in order to stabilize the colloidal

10 particle, as shown in Fig. 1. Citric acid, PVP (poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone)), MMS-NVP (mercaptomethylstyrene- N-vinyl-2-pyrroldidone) copolymers, polyacrylonitrile, etc. are enumerated as examples of the organic substance 2. The numeral 3

15 denotes a liquid medium to disperse the metal colloidal particle 1 and can be selected from substances ranging from organic solvents to water.

In this mode of embodiment, when a metal colloidal solution is applied to a porous metal of a

20 substrate 6, as shown in Fig. 2, the condition of a layer A containing the metal colloid (which layer is untreated, i.e., before drying, which will be described later) is such that on the porous surface 5, the metal colloidal particle 1 is separated from the

25 solvent 3 due to the absorption of the liquid medium by the porous surface. And by the drying of the liquid medium in the layer A containing the metal

colloid in this state and by the absorption of the liquid medium by the porous surface, the organic substance 2 and the liquid medium 3 in the layer A containing the metal colloid are removed and after 5 the drying, as shown in Fig. 3, it is possible to form a layer B in which a strong contact state is generated between the metal colloidal particles 1. The numeral 6 denotes a substrate that is formed from, for example, PET (polyethylene terephthalate) or 10 paper.

Fig. 3 schematically shows how the layer B in which strong contact is generated between the metal colloidal particles 1 is formed. In Fig. 3, the organic substance 2 and the liquid medium 3 are 15 removed by absorption and drying, and metal colloidal particles 1 having small particle diameters move into holes 4 of the porous surface 5 and are combined with the metal colloidal particles 1 on the porous surface 5. As a result, a strong anchor effect works between 20 the layer B and the porous surface 5, thereby making it possible to very efficiently suppress the exfoliation of the layer B from the porous surface 5. In other words, the adhesion between the layer B and the porous surface 5 can be improved.

25 The above-described method provides the excellent advantage that an electrically conductive member having the electrically conductive film B with

high electrical conductivity and excellent adhesion to the porous surface 5 is obtained. Also, in this mode of embodiment, the above-described removal of an organic substance and a medium by absorption and 5 drying can be simultaneously performed and, therefore, a desired electrically conductive film can be formed on the substrate surface without exercising an effect on the substrate to be treated.

Irradiation with hot air, near-infrared rays, 10 infrared rays, far-infrared rays and the like can be enumerated as drying methods. For example, a drying furnace, an oven, a xenon lamp, a halogen lamp, a mercury lamp or each of these lamps to which a filter is attached, etc. can be enumerated as an apparatus 15 that dries the surface of the layer containing a metal colloid. However, an oven is especially preferable.

The formation of a layer containing a metal colloid on the substrate is performed by applying a 20 colloidal solution in which the metal colloid is dispersed in a liquid medium to the porous surface 5 by use of commonly used methods, for example, the spin-coating method, methods that involve using an inkjet recording head, film forming methods by 25 dipping and the blade coating method. Particularly, it is preferred that this be performed by the spin-coating method or film forming methods that involve

using an inkjet recording head.

In this mode of embodiment, an electrically conductive film is formed by the application of a colloidal solution to the porous surface and by the 5 drying of a layer containing the colloid that is formed as a result of this application and, therefore, it is possible to use various wide-ranging metals as the material for the colloid. Therefore, metals capable of being used in the above-described metal 10 colloid are not especially limited and for example, silver, gold, platinum, palladium, nickel, etc. can be enumerated. Among others, silver, gold, platinum and palladium are preferable in terms of stability. Although the thickness of the above-described metal 15 colloidal layer is not especially limited, this thickness is usually 0.1 to 5 μm , preferably 0.5 to 2 μm .

For example, a glass substrate, a polymer substrate of polyaniline, polyester, etc., and 20 flexible materials of paper, PET, etc. can be enumerated as the substrate for forming a layer containing the above-described metal colloid, which is used in this mode of embodiment. And by forming a porous layer containing, for example, an alumina 25 hydrate having a pseudobehmite structure on a substrate of these materials, as will be described later, the porous surface is provided. A method of

manufacturing a porous layer containing an alumina hydrate having a pseudobehmite structure is described in detail, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-318308.

5 In the invention, by applying a colloidal solution to the substrate having a porous surface in this manner, the adhesion to the substrate of an electrically conductive film can be greatly improved by the above-described anchor effect between the
10 electrically conductive film and the substrate. Furthermore, because the liquid medium in the colloidal solution is absorbed into the porous surface, even in a case where the colloidal solution is applied in a fine pattern by use of liquid droplet
15 application means, such as an inkjet recording head, the liquid droplets will not spread in a disorderly manner on the substrate. As a result, an electrically conductive member having a fine conductive pattern can be obtained even when the
20 substrate surface is not subjected to a water-repellent treatment in a pattern form or pretreatment, such as water-attracting treatment.

According to a manufacturing method of this mode of embodiment, an electrically conductive member
25 having an electrically conductive metal film excellent in electrical conductivity can be obtained easily and at low cost.

Furthermore, a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member according to the invention is not limited to the above-described preferred mode of embodiment, and it is also possible

5 to adopt a method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member having a film (thin film) with good properties, such as a semiconductor film, by using as a colloid layer, for example, a semiconductor colloidal layer of cadmium selenide, cadmium sulfide

10 and titanium oxide in place of the above-described metal colloidal layer.

(Electrically conductive metal film)

An electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive metal film obtained by a

15 manufacturing method as described above can be mentioned as a preferred mode of embodiment of an electrically conductive member according to the invention. In the electrically conductive film of an electrically conductive member of this mode of

20 embodiment, the particle diameter of metal colloidal particles that constitute the electrically conductive film is 5 to 1000 nm, particularly 200 to 500 nm or so.

The thickness of the electrically conductive

25 film of an electrically conductive member of this mode of embodiment, which is not especially limited, is 0.1 to 5 μm , particularly 0.5 to 2 μm or so.

Furthermore, the thickness of a porous absorption layer is about 30 μm .

The electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive film of this mode of embodiment can be used in applications such as a hydrogen storage device, in addition to wirings and terminals, for example. In particular, the electrically conductive member having an electrically conductive film of the mode of embodiment can be advantageously used mainly in wirings and terminals because of its excellent electrical conductivity as described above.

Furthermore, the film of the electrically conductive member of the invention is not limited to the electrically conductive film as the preferred mode of embodiment described above and can be provided in forms of other functional thin films. This film of the electrically conductive member can be used in applications, such as an organic semiconductor element and functional thin films of other functional devices, for example.

(Embodiments)

A method of manufacturing an electrically conductive member of the invention and an electrically conductive member manufactured by this method will be described in further detail below by way of embodiments. However, the invention will not

be limited in any way by these embodiments.

(Embodiment 1)

In a case where it is assumed that the diameter of a silver colloidal particle protected by an 5 organic substance 2 as shown in Fig. 1 is ϕ_1 ave and that an average particle diameter of the silver colloidal particle is ϕ_1 ave, in this embodiment ϕ_1 ave was 10 nm when the particle diameter was measured by use of a particle size distribution measuring 10 machine made by MicroTrack, Inc.

Next, a silver colloidal solution was injected into an empty ink tank of an inkjet printer "BJC 600" made by Canon Inc. and the electric circuit pattern shown in Fig. 4 was printed on a sheet of A4 size 15 gloss paper "PR101". Subsequently, the gloss paper was dried at 150°C for 30 minutes by use of an oven to fix the pattern. This gloss paper has a porous ink receiving layer containing an alumina hydrate having a pseudobehmite structure on a base paper. A 20 printed material thus obtained will be described in detail by using Fig. 5, which is a sectional view of electrodes A and B in Fig. 4 taken along segment ab.

A and B in Fig. 5 correspond respectively to electrodes A and B in Fig. 4 immediately after 25 printing by a printer. The numeral 5 denotes an ink receiving layer (porous surface) containing an alumina hydrate having a pseudobehmite structure,

which is a porous absorption layer. The pseudobehmite can be manufactured by publicly known methods such as the hydrolysis of aluminum alkoxide and the hydrolysis of sodium aluminate.

5 In Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-318308 it is disclosed that in the case of a recording medium prepared by using the pseudobehmite by these methods as a coating liquid, the fixing of a dye is better than with conventional recording media,
10 making it possible to obtain picture images of high cooler development properties. ϕ_2 denotes a pore diameter in the pseudobehmite structure, and the average diameter ϕ_2 ave calculated by observing the section of the pseudobehmite structure under an
15 electron microscope is about 10 nm.

With this structure, immediately after the silver colloidal solution discharged from the printer head reaches the electrode patterns A and B, the medium (water in this case) penetrates the porous
20 absorption layer just under the patterns and will not spread laterally, so that the electrode patterns can be prevented from being connected to each other. Also, the greater part of the organic substance is separated and removed from the colloidal particles by
25 the penetration of this medium.

Fig. 6 shows the condition of a substrate having the electrode patterns A and B containing the

colloid shown in Fig. 5 after drying at 150°C for 30 minutes by use of an oven. In this figure, the organic substance 2 and liquid medium 3 shown in Fig. 5 do not remain on the porous surface due to

5 absorption into the porous surface, evaporation into the air and the like. Also, the following relationship holds between the average particle diameter of the silver colloidal particles and the average pore diameter of the pseudobehmite layer:

10 $\phi_{1 \text{ ave}} \geq \phi_{2 \text{ ave}}$

Therefore, part of the silver colloidal particles enters the fine pores of the pseudobehmite layer and this is effective in improving the fixability of the electrode patterns as the anchor

15 effect. At the same time, the silver colloidal particles, which are larger than the pores of the pseudobehmite layer, do not move through the pores and, therefore, the particles do not coalesce and do not place the electrodes A and B in conduction.

20 (Evaluation of electrical conductivity)

The specific electric conductivity (electrical conductivity) of the obtained electrically conductive silver film was measured by measuring resistance values by use of a tester. As a result, the

25 resistance value across A-B in Fig. 4 was 6 Ω and the resistance value across B-C was 18 Ω . Thus, the obtained electrically conductive silver film was

excellent in electrical conductivity. Under the experimental conditions of the use of the most elementary test device called a tester and of high contact resistance, the resistance values were very 5 small after drying like this and it can be said that the electrically conductive silver film can sufficiently withstand practical applications.

(Embodiment 2)

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a field effect 10 transistor (FET) as an electrically conductive member obtained by using the invention. In Fig. 7, A and B each denote a comb type electrode printed by use of the above-described printer. The numeral 12 denotes a water-repellent insulating part, which has been 15 formed beforehand by offset printing before the printing of the electrode A (source) and the electrode B (drain). The material is polyimide, which is "RN-812" made by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. The gap between the electrodes is maintained by 20 this insulating part. Incidentally, the channel length $L = 100 \mu\text{m}$, and the channel width $W = 4 \text{ mm} \times 30$. The section cut by segment ab is shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8, the numeral 7 denotes the electrode A (source) and the numeral 8 denotes the electrode B 25 (drain). The lower section of the insulating part 12 enters the pores 4 of the porous absorption layer 5 and positively produces the anchor effect. Fig. 8

shows the condition immediately after the printing of the colloidal solution by use of the printer. With this structure, immediately after the silver colloidal solution discharged from the printer head 5 reaches the electrode patterns A and B, the medium (water in this case) and the organic substance dissolved in the medium penetrate the porous absorption layer just under the patterns and will not spread laterally, so that the electrode patterns are 10 not connected to each other. Furthermore, because the insulating part 12 is water repellent, the gap between the electrodes is determined by the printing accuracy of the insulating part 12 and a channel length of 100 μm could be obtained.

15 Fig. 9 shows the condition of a substrate having the electrode patterns A and B containing the colloid shown in Fig. 8 after drying at 150°C for 30 minutes by use of an oven. In this figure, the organic substance 2 and liquid medium 3 shown in Fig. 20 8 do not remain on the porous surface due to absorption into the porous absorption layer or evaporation into the air.

In Fig. 10, the numeral 9 denotes a deposited 25 organic semiconductor of copper phthalocyanine. The numeral 10 denotes an insulating layer, which was coated with the same "RN-812" of Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. as in the insulating part 12. The

numeral 11 denotes a gate electrode, which was formed by applying a silver colloidal solution by use of an inkjet printer in the same manner as with the electrodes 7, 8.

5 Results of the measurement of the static characteristic of the above-described FET (a drain-source current I_{ds} corresponding to a drain-source voltage V_{ds} when a gate voltage V_g is changed in a quasi-static manner) are shown in Fig. 11. As is
10 apparent from the results, this electrically conductive member can be adequately used as an FET if its range of use is limited, although its performance is inferior to a silicon FET.

(Embodiment 3)

15 In Embodiment 1, gold, platinum or palladium was used in place of silver and in the same manner as in Embodiment 1, electrically conductive members each having an electrically conductive gold film, an electrically conductive platinum film and an
20 electrically conductive palladium film were formed. The electrically conductive films of the obtained electrically conductive members were evaluated in the same manner as in Embodiment 1. In all of the electrically conductive films, the same excellent
25 effect as in Embodiment 1 was obtained.

(Embodiment 4)

Electrically conductive members having an

electrically conductive silver film were formed in the same manner as in Embodiment 1, with the exception that the spin-coating method, off-set printing or silk printing was used in place of a 5 method that involves using an inkjet recording head as a film forming method for forming a metal colloidal layer. The electrically conductive films were evaluated in the same manner as in Embodiment 1, and the same excellent effect as in Embodiment 1 was 10 obtained.

Industrial Applicability

According to the invention, it is possible to provide an electrically conductive member having a 15 film (thin film) with good properties. In particular, because a film can be formed from a liquid phase and the removal of an organic substance and a solvent can be easily performed by absorption and drying, it is possible to provide an electrically conductive member 20 and an organic semiconductor element that have an electrically conductive metal film excellent in electrical conductivity.

25 This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-098299 filed on April 1, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.